[ $# -eq 3 ] || exit 1 – checks number of arguments and exits if not equal

$# - stores the number of command-line arguments that were passed to the shell program

egrep - scans a specific file, line to line, and prints the line(s) that contain the search string/regular expression

$0 - the name of the script itself (script.sh)

$1 - the first argument (filename1) …etc

exit 0 – success

exit 1 – minor problems (e.g. few arguments)

exit 2 - serious trouble (e.g. cannot access command-line argument)

*echo … >>* - redirects the output of the command on its left hand side to the end of the file on the right-hand side (appends)

xargs - reads streams of data from standard input, then generates and executes command lines; meaning it can take output of a command and passes it as argument of another command

comm - compare two sorted files line by line:

* *comm [OPTION].. FILE1 FILE2*
* -1 suppress lines unique to file1
* -2 suppress lines unique to file2
* -3 suppress lines that appear in both files

tr - utility for translating or deleting characters:

* *tr “[..]” “[..]” | tr [..] ‘\..’ | tr ‘..’ ‘..’*
* -d : delete characters in the first set from the output.
* -s : replaces repeated characters listed in the set1 with single occurrence

sed - most common use of SED command in UNIX is for substitution or for find and replace

* *sed [OPTION] FILE*

if:

* -e FILE: FILE exists
* -f FILE: FILE is file (not directory/ device) and exists
* -r FILE: FILE exists and the read permission is granted
* -w FILE: FILE exists and the write permission is granted
* -x FILE: FILE exists and the execute permission is granted
* *if [ ! -f "${1}" ] || [ ! -r "${1}" ] - File ${1} does not exists or not readable*